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"multitude" of Ruby-throated Hummingbirds migrating together across the sky while the Rose-breasted Grosbeak whose "rose stain" was entirely lost in the autumn had more likely never yet acquired it.—W. S.

**Taverner's 'Birds of Eastern Canada.'**<sup>1</sup>—A second edition of this valuable work is before us, which presents a very creditable appearance with its excellently printed letter press and attractive plates from color sketches by Hennessey. It will prove of inestimable value in providing those interested in the avifauna of eastern Canada, with just the information they desire and should be instrumental in developing many a young bird-lover into an ornithologist.

We have fully reviewed the first edition so that the generally excellent character and scope of the work is already familiar to our readers.

From a purely technical standpoint we fail to grasp the author's object in granting distinctive headings to certain genera, while others are lumped together, as for instance "*Genus Thryothorus*" and "*Genus Thryomanes*" but "*Genera Cistothorus and Telmatodytes*." If he does not regard the last two as separable, why does he not live up to his convictions and unite them instead of adopting this misleading and inconsistent practice? English names for genera are also rather unfortunate and can prove of little use: i. e. "Ground Warblers for a group including the Chat; "Grosbeaks" for the Rose-breast but "Blue Grosbeaks" for *Guiraca*; and "Yellow-bellied Flycatchers" for all the *Empidonaces*. It is difficult also to see why some of these names should be singular and others plural.

Errors in the systematic index still place almost all the Sparrows in the genus *Acanthis*; the Parula and Worm-eating Warblers in *Vermivora*, etc.

These are purely technical points, however, and will not detract from the great usefulness of Mr. Taverner's book. It seems to us, however, that in a popular work some definite and generally accepted scheme of arrangement should be rigidly adhered to; such publications are hardly the place for exploiting original schemes. We notice incidentally that *Linnodromus* is consistently misspelled.—W. S.

**Swarth on 'Birds and Mammals of the Stikine River Region.'**<sup>2</sup>—This important contribution covering Mr. Swarth's explorations in British Columbia and Alaska, May to September 1919, has been prepared with the care and thoroughness that characterize all of his publications. The collection made by the author and his associate Mr. Joseph Dixon, comprised 534 mammals and 638 birds as well as other material, including

<sup>1</sup> Birds of Eastern Canada (Second Edition). By P. A. Taverner. Memoir 104, No. 3, Biological Series. Dept. of Mus. Geol. Survey, Canada. Ottawa, 1922, pp. i-iv + 1-290 with 50 colored plates (included in pagination).

<sup>2</sup> Birds and Mammals of the Stikine River Region of Northern British Columbia and South-eastern Alaska. By H. S. Swarth, Univ. of Calif. Publ. in Zool. Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 125-314. Plates 8 and 24 text figs. (Issued June 7, 1922.) Price \$2.50.